

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1822.

No. 142.

## HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE  
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding four lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

• Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

## Houses and Lots in Hillsborough, FOR SALE.

DR O'FARREL will sell all his houses and lots, either in the whole or singly. Prime Order by the quart and domestic wine equal to any imported. Also Montanus's Hebrew Bible, and Buxtorf's Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar. Oct. 16. 40—41

## CORN.

TAE subscriber wishes to purchase 100 barrels of corn. He will give two dollars and fifty cents per barrel in discount to those that are indebted to him. He also wishes to purchase thirty bushels of good wheat.

J. S. Smith.

Hillsborough, October 7. 39—40

## LOST.

IN Hillsborough, on the evening of the 31st, a note of hand for sixteen dollars, drawn by William Leathers in favor of the subscriber. All persons are hereby forewarned that if said note, and the said William Leathers, not paying the same to any person but myself, as no transfer of the same has ever been made by me.

George Clinton.

Orange county, Oct. 4. 32—33

## JUST PUBLISHED.

and for sale at this Office, and the several stores in town,

HEARTT'S  
ALMANAC  
FOR

1823.

Oct. 9. 39—

## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the large and convenient dwelling house and lot where he now lives, in the town of Hillsborough. The lot contains one acre of ground. The house contains eight rooms, well finished, with a large garden; adjoining the house is a dining room, 12 by 16 feet, well finished. The other improvements on the lot are a kitchen, smoke house, stable, carriage house, &c. and a well of excellent water within a few feet of the kitchen door. It would form an eligible situation for a large family, or any person disposed to keep a private boarding house.

The terms will be accommodating. Any application by mail, for further and more particular information, will be attended to without delay.

John Witherspoon.

July 16. 27—41

## State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
August Term, 1822.

Andrew M. Broom } Original attachment,  
levied on the lands of  
John H. Walbridge } the defendant.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said John H. Walbridge, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; His Honor ordered by the Court, that publication be made three months successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John H. Walbridge be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to reply and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test,

John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$3 25 34—35

## State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
August Term, 1822.

Original attachment,  
levied on one pair shoes  
& vest and tongs, as reported  
by the said John H. Walbridge,  
the plaintiff in this case.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Heron H. Walbridge, is not an inhabitant of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for two months, that unless he appear at the next term of said Court and plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Test,

John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$3 30 36—37

## Take this friendly notice.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber as administrator of William Walker, deceased, or for medical services, will call upon col. J. Allison, before the 25th of October next, if they wish to save cost, for after that date they must expect a hint from him, for which they will have to pay from forty cents to one dollar. Those having claims against said Walker must present them as the law directs, or this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

J. A. Mebane.

Sept. 20.

37—40

## ALEXANDER & HARRISON.

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at \$16 00 cash.  
Plated G. Harness, 40 00  
Common ditto, 25 00  
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant, 85 00  
Common ditto, 55 00  
Breech Bands, by the pair, 8 50  
Blind Indies, 2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr. Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822.

100—11

## D. HEARTT.

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and higher articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

## PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural result of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged, and are induced to hope that such a publication would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favored country have been enlightened in the science of government, above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means it is not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be incited, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians, which would urge them to still greater exertions. For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in foolish ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this indifference? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction and reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly announcements and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In present of this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary further to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive, and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

## CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscriber will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—returning the proposals still further notice.

## GOOD NEWS AND GOOD SENSE.

St. Louis, (Louis.) Sept. 4.

We hear from several sources that the exports from this state will be much greater this year, than in any one preceding. Numerous boats are preparing both up the Mississippi and Missouri, to convey produce down.

Enterprising men are engaged in making lead at the mines within this state as well as up the Mississippi beyond our boundaries. An establishment has been made during the summer, for the manufacture of iron, which promises to deduct the expenses of that article from the amount of necessary imports.

Much activity and enterprise also prevail among the fur traders. Retrenchment and economy seem, in a very considerable degree, to have taken the place of profusion; and the cry of hard times, which formerly almost deafened us from every quarter, has relapsed into low murmurs of complaint from only a few directions.

The latter fact seems in some measure the result of the failure of the relief system; so true it is that men are much more contented when they rely on their own individual exertion, than when they are enervated by projects of sudden and extraordinary relief and wealth. Convince the industrious citizen that there is a gold mine on his farm, or a pot of money buried in his garden, and he relinquishes his husbandry and spends his time and money in digging for the fancied treasure. Persuade him that the legislature can make money to an unlimited extent, and he leaves his occupation, turns politician, clamors for relief, and loses the season of labor, in exulting to elect those who will administer to his wants by the talismanic efficacy of a statute; and then sits down with folded arms to see the philosopher's stone legislated into existence, instead of earning something to support his family and pay the interest of his debts. A curse has always attended such expectations, from the South Sea scheme to the loan office efforts of Missouri.

The good old republican principle of leaving every man to work out his own way, cannot be too often recommended and enforced. This is one point in which our government professedly differs from others. Its theory is, to interfere in the private affairs of citizens only so far as is absolutely necessary to the purposes of government. Other nations (and consistently too, for their governments are despotic or nearly so) have been in the habit of interfering, restraining, and nursing every thing to death. We, on the contrary, in the spirit of freedom, have left every man to his own exertions, and he must rise or fall according to his own habits and efforts. [Republican.]

From the Tougheepsie Journal.

Old Dutchess Again.—We are agreeably surprised by a fact which has just come to our knowledge. A S. Pell, of Hyde Park, has growing on his farm upwards of sixty thousand apple trees, nearly fit to set out. The kind he has propagated chiefly is the Newtown Pippin, the fruit being intended for exportation. We understand that he contemplates setting them on seven hundred acres rich land, adjoining the river in Ulster county, about fourteen miles from this place, and to avail himself of the land for 8 or 10 years, by rearing fine horses which in grazing do no damage to fruit trees. When we consider the capital required, and the income likely to be produced within twenty years, we may justly esteem it a splendid enterprise, and worthy of a spirited farmer of Dutchess.

Persons abroad may form a notion of the scale upon which farming is carried on by the Dutchess county farmers, from the fact that the Indian Corn crop of one farmer in the town of Washington this season, consists of one hundred acres, some of which has been gathered and found to yield rising sixty bushels to the acre. The proprietor, Judge Smith, calculates the whole will average at least 40 bushels to the acre, giving as the product of one crop, four thousand bushels of corn.

We understand that another farmer in the town of Beckman has also a crop of Indian corn, of about 100 acres.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

## THE JEWS.

We hastily mentioned some days ago that Mr. Noah had received an appointment from his European brethren. To prevent a construction being placed upon it which facts will not warrant, we took occasion to make inquiry of him relative to the report, and learn that it was a diploma from Berlin, constituting him extraordinary member and correspondent for the United States, of the society for the advancement of science and knowledge among the Jews, which diploma was accompanied by a letter high-

ly complimentary to this country. It seems, (as we are informed,) that the project originally started by Mr. Noah, of bringing a colony of Jews to this country to settle in Grand Island, or in some other part of the union, has created a profound interest among this ancient and persecuted people. The conclusion of the continental war has brought back to their coffers an immense sum in cash with which the armies of Europe were supplied, and the same is now lying useless, or producing a very trifling interest. The agency which they exercised in those wars—the importance and political weight of their great bankers—the flourishing situation of their manufacturers—the wealth of the agriculturalists—are singularly contrasted with the national oppression under which they live, and, as this people advance in the higher departments of knowledge, they cannot but turn their attention to this happy land, where perfect freedom awaits them.

The wealth and enterprise of the Jews would be a great auxiliary to the commercial and manufacturing, if not agricultural, interests of the United States. A new generation, born in more enlightened times, and having the benefit of education, would be free from those errors generally imputed to the Jews, and participating in the blessings of liberty, would have every inducement to become valuable members of society. That toleration and mildness upon which the christian religion is founded, will extend its influence to the neglected children of Israel, who, in the U. States, can find a home undisturbed—and which they dare call their own—laws which they assist in making—magistrates of which they may be of the number—protection, freedom, and as they comport themselves, respect and consideration. We shall not be surprised if the views which shall be spread before them should lead to a valuable emigration of these people; and when they perceive one of their brethren honored with the highest executive office of the metropolis of this state, and exercising a jurisdiction over christians with christian justice, they will be satisfied of the practical utility of those institutions which proclaim equal freedom and privileges to all.

We have obtained a copy of the letter addressed to Mr. Noah, and herewith subjoin it:

Berlin, June 1, 1822.

Most Honourable Sir,

Amidst the general distress and public calamity under which a great part of the European Jews laboured some years ago, and still are seen to labour, it was indeed no small consolation to every one to whom the fate of our brethren would appear interesting to hear the noble voice of a most excellent partaker of our faith, animating the abject spirits of the members of an oppressed nation, by summoning them from an ungrateful and unjust country, to that part of our globe which they style the new; but would yet, with greater reason, name the better one. It was you, honourable sir, that afforded us that sublime comfort. Since that period, the more enlightened and respectable portion of the European Jews, are looking with eager anxiety to the United States of North America—happy to exchange the miseries of their native soil for public freedom, which is there granted to every religion; and likewise, for that general happiness, which not the adherents of a privileged faith alone, but every citizen is allowed to share.

The society, who dare thus address you, united for the purpose of advancing science and knowledge amongst the members of our ancient and holy religion, penetrated in the mean time with the deepest feelings of gratitude for the pleasing prospect, which you have opened to our unhappy brethren, would have deemed itself failing in a most urgent duty, did we not acknowledge the full extent of your meritorious undertaking, by naming you Extraordinary Member and Correspondent General for the United States of North America. In conformity to which appointment, you will receive herewith inclosed, the patent of this nomination, with two accounts of the present state of our society, which will perhaps afford a better idea of our views and progress, than this short letter.

You would, most honourable sir, infinitely oblige us, if you would transmit every particular relating to the state of the Jews in America—their progress in business and knowledge, and the rights allowed them in general, and by each state. But you would still more oblige us by proposing such a number of persons who may be able to be members of our society, and who under your presidency, establishing a distinct society, would form a perpetual correspondence with us about the means of promoting the emigration of European Jews to the United States, and how such emigration may be connected with the welfare of those who may feel disposed to leave

a country where they have nothing to look for but endless slavery and oppression.

E. GANE, Dr. of Common Law, Pres.  
ZUNTZ, Dr. Philos. Vice-President.  
M. MASER, Vice-Secretary.  
LEO WOLF, M. D. Hamburg, Corr'g Member.

To Mordecai Manuel Noah, esq.  
of New-York.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

## GREECE.

Lord Erskine, whose early career was distinguished by his attachment to the liberties of his own country, is a genuine cosmopolite, whose motto appears to be, "The world my house, and doing good my religion." To his immortal honor, the lively interest he has manifested to the cause of regenerated Greece presents a striking contrast to the slavish and criminal apathy with which we blush to own our countrymen have witnessed the fate of a gallant and struggling people, towards whom our national habits and earliest predilections ought to have inspired the deepest sympathy. His lordship's appeal, from which we subjoin a few passages, is addressed to the earl of Liverpool; and if it in any degree operate favorably upon the approaching congress, we shall greatly rejoice. For our own parts, we have very little hope that a liberal spirit will ever find its way into the deliberations of the holy alliance.

"We hail the appearance of this production, (says the Morning Chronicle) as the harbinger of better fortune to the cause of that unfortunate people. Religion and humanity have here guided the pen of this amiable and venerable nobleman, whose voice has so often and so successfully been already raised in behalf of the oppressed; and the heart that can read his powerful appeal unmoved, must be torpid indeed. On the religious part of the community we are warranted in believing that it will produce a strong and durable impression.

His lordship commences with informing lord Liverpool, that "he is solemnly and indispensably forced, by a duty paramount to that of a statesman, to make an instant effort to engage the nations in alliance with this country to overthrow the cruel dominion of unprincipled, incorrigible barbarians, over a christian people, struggling for freedom and independence."

The noble writer then proceeds as follows:

"The freehold of the Greeks, if it may so describe the possessions of that ancient nation, comprehended Thrace, Macedonia, Thessaly, Epirus, Achaia, Peloponnesus and Negropont, &c. &c. with most of the islands of the Archipelago, the Ionian islands amongst the number, they being sometimes called Ionians on that account. They were masters of the celebrated cities, with their districts, of Athens, Sparta, Thebes, Corinth and Mycenae, &c. and were a most refined and celebrated people. Classical learning, so justly encouraged in all countries as indispensable, derives its principal sources from their sublime superiority in poetry and eloquence, which in the lapse of so many ages, have found no competition; and even at this hour to inspire those who are to live after us, with the most exalted sentiments, with contempt of danger and the sacred love of their country, we make them stoop at their desks, in their earliest years, over the history of their illustrious forefathers, in periods when the noblest of our own were in the woods. The claim, therefore, of the Greeks, with the aid of all christendom, to a free and undisturbed territory, commensurate at least with the present population, is the clearest in human annals, whilst the dominion of the Turks, who overpower and oppress them, is the most audacious usurpation. They began, extended, and completed their ravages under the mask of imposture, impiously pretending to a commission from Heaven for the desolation on earth.

"All that I ask of the British government through your lordship, is an instant, faithful and strenuous exertion to engage our allies in this great cause of humanity, without giving rise (as I assert it could not) to any probable or rather possible contest which could deserve the name of war.

"It cannot be questioned, that by thus taking the lead for the deliverance of the Greeks, we should lay the foundation of an endless gratitude, be advantaged by their returning power and commerce, while we were snatching from the desert the most fertile provinces, and redeeming from their abject slavery and contagious pestilence, the noblest people of the ancient world.

"But it is objected that the Greeks are not less savagely cruel than the Turks—I will not hear such a charge—The gentlest animals which Providence has subjected to us, patient of labour, and licking the benevolent hand that feeds them, when maddened will



teror and goaded by barbarous oppression, will change on a sudden all the characteristics of their original natures and overthrow every thing in their course. To judge of what the Greeks, under good government, are capable of being, we have only to look back to what they have been. Their pedigrees, in which we can trace so many great men, who never should have died, ought to protect them from the Saracens who cannot show, in all their escutcheons, a single man who should have lived.

"Well then may we exclaim to such miscreants, in the language of Milton—'Lift not thy spear against the Muse's bower. The great Emathian coqueror bid spare The house of Pandarus, when temple and tower Went to the ground.'

"But although I have thus endeavored, against my most predominant feelings, to expel from my indignant view cruelties by whomsoever committed, and, in protection of the unfortunate Greeks, have covered them with the veil which our imperfect natures entitled me to throw over them; yet, let it be remembered, that what I have written concerning them, applies only to unpredicated inhumanity, such as, when hunted like wild beasts, they have turned upon their pursuers, but that barbarous retaliations can receive no pardon, if continued when they are contending as a nation for their religion and freedom. I rejoice that they are advanced in that condition, that they are marshaling armies, that they are laying the foundations of a civil government; and I feel confident that they will henceforth remember that they are soldiers and christians.

"That our influence could fail, if faithfully exerted, I cannot bring my mind to believe. I might ask those who were the warmest advocates for the war, and who hold the highest its happy termination, and the eminence on which it has placed us, what they would think if it could be doubted, that if we spoke the word it should be obeyed? The misfortune is, my lord, that we did not speak it at a time when many of the enormities which have taken place, and for a long time must follow, might have been averted, and I fear that we may be now under great embarrassment in holding a different course—I am convinced that it has been entirely owing to the system which the governments of Europe have too long been pursuing, that the great work of humanity and justice has not long ago been complete, and the only difficulty I can foresee to its instant accomplishment is, that, perhaps, we ourselves must retrace some of our steps in taking the lead to give it effect. Our alliance with the Porte ought to have been long ago moved out of the way, as being unworthy of the British government and people; and without contending, that we should at once have resented by hostility their monstrous iniquities; yet if not a man in England were prepared to second our opinion, I should assert, that it would have become us to withdraw our ambassador from Constantinople, and reject such a banditti as our allies. The king of Great Britain ought not to be styled the brother of the Sultan, whilst the desolation of Scio and the butchery of the hostages are unatoned for.—These authorized murders are not the acts of a civilized nation. 'The voice of their blood,' like that of the first victim of violence, 'cries unto God out of the ground;' and the judgment of God ought to be an example to the nations who worship him.—Let them be fugitives and vagabonds upon the earth."

"My observations, my lord, upon this afflicting subject, are drawing fast to their close. It has been for some time no secret that a congress is to be held upon the continent, where the subject of the Greeks cannot but come under consideration, and that we are to be represented at it by a minister of state. It was this which determined me, without a moment's delay, to write and to publish this letter; because I would have been too late to make any useful appeal to your lordship or the public, after we had taken our part, and perhaps concurred in measures which I could then only uselessly dissent from.

"If this congress of sovereigns and their ministers is only to have for its object the renewed support of principles and objects already too notorious, and if, to avoid any incongruity or departure from the system hitherto acted upon, Turkey is to be sanctimoniously upheld as a legitimate sovereignty, and the Greeks are to be sacrificed, or in any manner compromised, on the ground that they are the subjects of the Porte, and bound by their allegiance, though against their universal will, to obedience and peace. I desire hereby, to express my abhorrence of comprehending this country in such an odious combination, and I am confident that the great mass of the British people will join me in my protest. My alarm as to the future, my lord, is justified by what is past. The conduct of Russia is quite inexplicable upon any other ground than that she had been, recently at least, acting in concert with the continental powers, and ourselves perhaps along with them, had taken no steps for any establishment for the Greeks, nor were preparing to provide for them any security whatever.

**BLANKS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, Oct. 17.

By the arrival of the ship Howard, captain Holdredge, at this port last evening, in 29 days from Havre, the editor of the New-York American has received his regular files of the Constitutionnel and Journal des Debats to the 14th September inclusive, from which is furnished the following hasty translations:

Augsburg, Sept. 7.

The catastrophe apprehended by the friends of humanity and of the Greeks has arrived. The Turkish army has penetrated into the Morea, both by the isthmus of Corinth and the straits of Lepanto. The Austrian Observer gives accounts of the march of Chourschid towards Corinth by Thermopylae. We have a letter from Trieste, which gives an account of the manner the invasion was effected.

The most interesting news by this arrival is the following account of an unexpected disaster of the Greeks in the Morea.

Paris, Sept. 13.

The disastrous news from Greece, which we gave yesterday, no longer admits of doubt. Our correspondent at Augsburg confirms them by his letter of the 7th Sept. It is less by his virtues than by the publication of an amnesty, that Chourschid Pacha has succeeded in disarming the Greek population of forty-nine villages, between Thermopylae and the Isthmus. The city of Corinth has been delivered by traitors to his lieutenant, Mahmud Pacha. The Greek senate having taken refuge at Argos, has caused the traitors to be beheaded. Colocotroni, with his Mamotes, has saved himself in the mountains, as we had supposed. There is only one circumstance which would seem favourable to the Greeks, which is, that Chourschid Pacha has returned to Thessaly, where new insurrections render his presence necessary. But it is added that he has left a large force in the Morea, stated at 50,000 Turks and Albanians, which appears to us a little exaggerated. The Turkish fleet is at Patras.

The king has issued an ordinance, dated the 6th of Sept. by which, after stating that it is of the utmost importance to give more encouragement to the study of the Roman law, which has served as the basis of the French codes, professorships are established—one of the institutes, another of the pandects, and others of various farther branches of the French civil law.

The court of assizes at Poitiers, at half past 12 o'clock at night on the 11th of Sept. terminated its 17th and final hearing, when judgment of death was pronounced against general Berton, Caffé, Sauge, Henry Fradin, Senehault, and Jaglin. Jaglin to be executed at Thouars, and the others at Poitiers. The court also condemned, for misprison, Alix, Fernon, Ricque, Ledier, Lambert, Sawzais, Beaulils, and Coudray. They are sentenced to a fine of two thousand francs, and five years imprisonment. The other conspirators were condemned to smaller fines, and a lesser term of imprisonment. Berton and Caffé were degraded from their rank as members of the legion of honour, and Berton from that of knight of St. Louis.

Accounts from Spain state, that the insurrection was widely extending, and that the yellow fever had been introduced into Cadiz by an American vessel.

The emperor of Russia had arrived at Warsaw on the 27th of August.

### Confirmation of the splendid Victory of the Greeks.

New York, Oct. 19.

Although we never doubted for a moment that the accounts, which sometime ago reached this country, of the glorious triumph of the Greek patriots over their barbarian oppressors, would be substantially confirmed, we have found it necessary, from time to time, to expose the vile attempts of that corrupt press in Europe, which never fails to disguise the truth when the cause of liberty is concerned, and to laud the atrocious deeds of the most abominable despotism in the world, provided it gluts its thirst for blood under the banners of "legitimacy." The instance which we gave yesterday of this policy, pursued by the ministerial press of Paris and Vienna, is only one among a thousand which could be offered, and which ought to have the effect of putting us at all times on our guard as to the intelligence conveyed through these channels.

It appears that the ship Howard, which reached this port the day before yesterday, from Havre, brought French papers of a later date than those which we gave in the Commercial of Thursday and Friday, and containing a most clear and satisfactory confirmation not only of the great battle fought at the famous pass of Thermopylae, in which the Turks were routed with immense slaughter, but of the subsequent disasters of the invaders, until their final expulsion from the soil of liberty. From these details it would seem, that the official document we published yesterday related to a second battle, in which 3000 Turks were killed, and that we are yet without the government bulletin, containing the details of the splendid victory which we hope may seal the emancipation of Greece, and place the victors forever beyond the control of Ottoman tyranny. The following translations from the Paris Constitutionnel of the 14th September, for which we are indebted to the Philadelphia National Gazette of yesterday, furnish the particulars of this highly gratifying intelligence.—Com. Adv.

### "AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

"The Austrian Observer gave us yesterday, on the affairs of Greece, details as distressing as erroneous. It is only necessary to examine dates to be comforted. In general, the Austrian Journal is to be read with much distrust. We do not say that it is not acquainted with facts, but it warps them to suit its views. In these recent transactions, the Observer, finding nothing that it likes in the late news, recurs to the past and gives us intelligence from the 4th to the 22d of July, while, at the same time, it must have received fresher tidings though indeed of a nature which it relishes less. We shall therefore, abstain from copying minute details, become now useless, and instead of confused and vague narratives, we shall offer a circumstantial statement of the affair of Thermopylae, which it has been attempted to deny, and add a detail of the last events in Peloponnesus, more recent than those related by the Austrian Observer."

Corfu, August 11.

"We have just received certain news of the general defeat of the Turks. It took place at Thermopylae. It was the greatest battle which the Greeks have gained since their insurrection. Chourschid Pacha, with an army of 40,000 men, composed of the combined forces of Thessaly and Macedonia, and all the reinforcements from the bank of the Danube, attacked the straits on the 20th July. The columns of the Turks which got entangled in the defile surrendered after great carnage, and the rest of the Turkish army took to flight. Pursued in his retreat, Chourschid Pacha took the rout of Pharsalia; but in this direction he found the defile of Trachis, about four leagues long, where he lost three-fourths of the remains of his army. From the village of Zoli to Thaumaco, the road remained blocked up with dead bodies." [These statements are accompanied by particulars of the battles.]

"The Souliots, after their two victories against Omar Pacha, continued their sallies from the heights of Kiapha upon the Albanese, commanded by that Pacha, whose army, which, at the beginning of June, amounted to 24,000 men, is now reduced to 7,000."

Zante, August 12.

"As soon as the Greek government was informed that a Turkish army had penetrated into Peloponnesus, and the Ottoman fleet had the same destination, it issued a proclamation calling all the inhabitants to arms."

"In consequence of this proclamation, seven or eight thousand volunteer militia joined the troops of Patras. Four thousand Mamotes, in obedience to the orders of their chief Mavromichale, arrived at Calamata. The other Peloponnesians every where flew to arms, so that generals Colocotroni, and Mavromichale were enabled to march at the head of 16,000 men towards Argos. It was in the plains that they met the enemy, whom they defeated."

"The wreck of the Turkish army retreated on the side of Corinth, where a corps of about 6000 men, consisting of Turks of Patras, and Lepanto, had just arrived. The victorious Greek army marched against these new enemies. This second battle was fought on the 6th and 7th August, (15 days after the dates of the Austrian Observer) and took place in the plains of St. George, between Argos and Corinth. Three thousand Turks perished. No account of the wounded and prisoners has yet been received; but about 2000 horses, 120 camels, and all

the Turkish baggage and ammunition, fell into the hands of the Greeks; and the defeated enemy moved towards Corinth, whither they were followed with vigor, by Colocotroni."

Hydra, July 31.

"A Turkish division of about 12,000 men, had lately penetrated by Livadia into Peloponnesus, where it is now harassed by the inhabitants. This is the same division, whose almost total destruction we announced in our number of the 7th September." [Constitutionnel.]

The Corfu press mentions also that defeat of the Turkish division, which is described under the Zante head.

It is stated under the head of Constantinople, (11th August,) to be beyond all doubt, that the government of the United States of America, had formed connexions (liaisons) with the Senate of Greece, and that the British ambassador lord Strangford, jealous of these liaisons, had sent agents to Tine, and Syra, and Milo, to persuade the inhabitants to prefer the protection of England to that of America. To this information the editor of the Paris Journal des Debats, of the 12th Sept. attaches the following sapient note of his own.

"We cannot guaranty the exactitude of this assertion. We believe that the United States has treated with the Porte, at least for commercial interests. But it is quite in conformity with the policy of the United States to obtain in the Mediterranean a safe asylum for their merchant vessels, and perhaps even a military post. They have in vain made the most advantageous offers to acquire either Syracuse or the Isle of Elba. They have endeavored to form an establishment in the Gulf of Bomba, which they abandoned on account of its unhealthy air. The United States could easily save Greece by a naval armament somewhat considerable [un peu considerable.]"

The following is given in the London Sun of the 12th September as an authentic statement of the project with which M. De Montmorency is charged by the government of France to propose at the congress of Vienna:

1. An uniform measure of compression to be adopted against the present popular feeling so alarmingly prevalent in Europe; for which purpose the contracting parties are to provide a military contingent, to be employed at the request of any one of the parties, the internal tranquility of whose state may be menaced; and the employment of this contingent not to be considered as any way interfering with the general relations of amity existing between the countries.

2. A general law for the regulation of the press, which is to suspend all local laws now authorising a greater latitude of publication than may be thought consistent with the new European arrangements.

3. The erection of a tribunal upon the principle of the Mayence tribunal established at Troppau for the punishment of offences against the German confederacy, for the trial and punishment of offenders against the order of things now existing in Europe. The authority of this tribunal is to extend over all representative governments to the extent of bringing under its action individuals who may, from the tribune of their national assemblies, hold language and inculcate doctrines deemed subversive of the present system of legitimacy.

4. A measure which may induce or compel Spain to enter into the views of the holy alliance, by the establishment of a chamber of peers.

### From Mexico.

Alvarado, Sept. 12.

The people of the United States, looking towards this section of the world with anxiety and hope for its prosperity and happiness, will learn with regret that affairs are not in the most prosperous train, in a political or commercial point of view.

It appears that since the first meeting of the Mexican congress, that cordial confidence and harmony, so desirable between the legislature and executive powers, were not to be found, but on the contrary mutual distrust, and in many instances bickering and discontent openly expressed.

On the 26th of August, the executive government caused to be arrested forty-five or fifty individuals, among whom were fifteen members of the congress then sitting in the city of Mexico.

On the next day, a proclamation, signed by the minister of state, was issued, announcing to the public, as

the cause of this measure, the existence of a conspiracy against the actual government. After some days, the congress presented to the emperor a memorial, praying that their fellow members in captivity should be forthwith brought to trial, punished if guilty, liberated if innocent. The reply to this document was by no means a favourable one; it threw reflections on the whole body, criminating their views and measures, and concluding with the declaration, that till they should be governed by better principles, he [the emperor] would be under the hard necessity of disregarding the laws which should emanate from that body.

**Mexican Conspiracy.**—The Philadelphia Gazette of Tuesday contains the proclamation of the Mexican emperor, relative to the conspiracy against the government, with the official order for arresting the conspirators. The project is stated to have been, either to establish a republic, or place a foreign dynasty on the throne. The authorities, by order of the emperor, in pursuance of the law of September 11, 1826, are required forthwith to arrest all such as shall seem to be accomplices, and institute process against them. The proclamation, signed by Herrera, states the necessity of taking summary measures against those concerned in the conspiracy, and avers the emperor's determination to adhere to the constitutional representative system."

New-Orleans, Sept. 20.

The following appeared in L'Ami des Loix of Wednesday. It is supposed to be founded on intelligence received from Mexico by a recent arrival from that country.

"Mexico.—The tyranny of Iturbide is at its height. Those who displease him disappear daily—by what means, no one knows."

"The bishop of Puebla, all-powerful, makes Iturbide tremble—who, in his turn, makes others tremble."

"The republican party wait the moment when they may overthrow this ephemeral throne, under the ruins of which Iturbide will bury himself, if he is as brave as he is said to be."

"The troops remain unpaid, and are discontented; there is no quicksilver to supply the mines, which consequently remain unproductive."

### South America.

Charleston, Oct. 19.

The U. S. Schooner Porpoise, James Ramagge, sq. commander, arrived in this harbor yesterday, from a long and interesting cruise on the coast of S. America.

The Porpoise during her cruise has visited St. Barts, St. Thomas, Porto Cabello, Curacao, St. Martha, Carthagena, Guayra, and Havana. From reports, it appears that on the coasts of Colombia our trade is respected by the naval forces of that Republic—but on the contrary the forces of Spain capture and condemn all vessels they meet with, bound to or from ports in possession of the Patriots. Porto Cabello is the only place that now holds out against the Colombian forces—but it is more than probable that ere this it must have surrendered.

The government of Colombia in the ports above mentioned, appeared to be well organized, and every disposition evinced to favour the commerce of the United States.

The markets for American produce and manufactures were very favorable.

The Porpoise parted company with the U. S. ship Peacock, off Havana, about ten days since: the officers and crew were all well.

We understand that the Porpoise has satisfactory evidence of the piratical character, and depredations of the Spanish brig Panchita, [or Palmyra] now in this port.

### WILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 30.

**Fire at Washington.**—We are informed, by a letter addressed to the postmaster at Newbern and published in the Centinel, that a destructive fire broke out in Washington in this state, on the morning of the 17th inst. It originated in a house occupied by Mr. Robbins, hatter; in its progress it entirely consumed twelve stores and dwelling houses, and was arrested when at one house above the post office.

At the late superior court of Perquimans county, Miles Arrenton was convicted of forgery, and was sentenced to



receive thirty-nine lashes, stand in the pillory one hour, and be imprisoned nine months.

Raleigh, Oct. 25.

In consequence of the unusual prevalence of sickness in our city this season, the citizens contemplate a meeting for the purpose of enquiring into the cause, and to adopt such measures as will most likely (if the cause be local, as is strongly suspected) prevent a recurrence. With a view of affording means of facilitating an investigation so important to the happiness and interest of the inhabitants, a gentleman of the town has made out a report, exhibiting the number of deaths and cases of sickness, which have occurred since the commencement of this season of affliction in each ward respectively. Below is presented an abstract from that report, showing the total population of the place, the number of deaths of every description (excepting those who came to the town sick and died, not belonging to the place) and the number of sick from the 1st July to the 10th October.

The number of sick, 817  
The number of deaths, 28  
Infants 28  
Adults 9

Population on 10th October, 2183.

Since the 10th inst. there have been 9 deaths—4 adults, and 5 infants. To prevent mis-statements, we think proper here to mention, that the disease which has caused this fatality, is a bilious fever of the remittent and intermittent character.

Register.

**Intemperance.**—The following is another instance, among the thousand which annually occur, of this increasing evil. During the sitting of Warren superior court, last week, a young man, only 22 years of age, by name William Neale, was found dead in the court-house yard. The verdict of the jury of inquest, was, that the deceased came to his death by excessive drinking. 16.

#### SELECTIONS.

A public meeting has been held at the city of Washington, and a contribution of money proposed to aid the Greeks in their struggle for liberty. The meeting however adjourned without coming to a decision upon the question.

The Philadelphia papers mention that the keel of a 120 gun ship will be laid at the navy yard in that city in a few days, to be built under the direction of captain Biddle.

Mr. Van Rans, of New York, has accepted a challenge to run Eclipse against the celebrated Virginia horse Sir Charles, at the Washington course, for 10,000 dollars.

Two men were lately convicted in Tuscaloosa county, Alabama, of counterfeiting bank notes, and sentenced to be executed on the 14th inst.

Died, at Pinebush, in the township of Montgomery, capt. Archibald Hunter, aged about 28. The circumstances of captain Hunter's death are somewhat remarkable. As he was opening a cow, supposed to have been poisoned in some way or other, he received a slight wound on the hand, which became impregnated with the poison, and in less than an hour it was diffused over the whole system, in consequence of which he died, in about ten days. Some hogs, which ate of the flesh of the cow, also died.

New Orleans papers reached our office yesterday to the 23d ultimo. The deaths on the 19th were twenty-six, and on the 20th were twenty-one. Of the 47 in these two days, thirty-three were of the yellow fever, not an individual of whom was a native of Louisiana.

Nat. Intel.

The Louisville, Ky. Post of the 1st October, in relation to the health of the people of that town, says—We are again flattered by the change of weather, with the prospect of a cessation of the prevailing fever; whilst we have been labouring under this most afflicting dispensation of Providence, our sympathies have been excited for the sufferings of our fellow citizens generally of Kentucky, for never has disease been so prevalent or so fatal in this state, as during the past summer.—In Ohio, a great mortality has prevailed.

Yesterday as a small sail boat was sailing across the flats, near Bellow's Island, she struck on a rock, knocked out her bottom, and filled immediately. The owner having his wife and four children with him in the boat at the time of the accident, took them all on his back, and being an expert swimmer, succeeded in keeping them above water, until they were rescued from their perilous situation, by a boat putting off to their assistance from the shore.

N. Y. Evening Post.

It is reported that a man died a few days since at Tappan of yellow fever, from New York. He denied at first having been in the infected district. But just before he breathed his last, he con-

fessed the fact, and pointing to his trunk which stood in the room, said that contained the evidence, in that would be found his share of plunder, which he, with several others, had obtained in the infected district. On opening his trunk after his death, the man's story was confirmed. It contained a quantity of silver plate and other articles which leaves no doubt but that they were stolen from some of the houses in that part of the city which had been abandoned on account of the sickness.

Extensive manufacturing establishments, it is said, are soon to be erected on the river which runs through Ipswich, Mass. Ipswich, we presume, is to be the site. It gives us pleasure to find our manufactures increasing in various directions, because investments would not be made in this kind of stock, unless it were really and substantially profitable. When manufactures spring up in this way, they will take deep root, and it will require something more than an ordinary shock to overthrow them.

Com. Adv.

**Caution to Females.**—A few days since, a young woman of Plymouth applied a needle to her ear, for the purpose of picking it. While so engaged, another young woman inadvertently struck her elbow, and forced the needle a considerable way into her head. Surgical assistance was instantly called in, and the needle withdrawn, but the young woman is since dead.

**Mrs. Buckley, aged forty-nine**, wife of Mr. George Buckley, Russian manufacturer, aged 51, was recently delivered at Halifax, Yorkshire, Eng. of three fine boys, whose names are Moses, Aaron, and Jacob, who with the mother are doing well.—N. Y. American.

On Friday week a respectable couple, inhabitants of Sheffield, presented to the twenty eighth child at the baptismal font of the parish church. They have been married about 23 years, and the mother has been delivered of a child every succeeding ten months. There have been no twins, and the eldest and the youngest are the only children now living. The same surgeon attended at every birth except one, on which occasion he was from home.—English paper.

Herschell, the great astronomer, the discoverer of the planet which bears his name, (or more properly the *Georgium Sidus*), and the inventor of that stupendous telescope with which he demonstrated the moon to consist of land and water, surrounded by an atmosphere, and in all probability inhabited similar to our own, died on the 1st of September near London, in the 86th year of his age.

The last Arkansas Gazette (27th Aug.) informs us of the result of the suits, which were instituted by the U. S. Attorney against a number of persons who had committed waste on the public lands of the U. States, on the Mississippi, by cutting cordwood for the steam boats. Twenty of these suits had been tried; and where defence was made, verdicts went in their favor. In 7 or 8 cases, where no defence was set up, verdicts were for the prosecution; but in one case the damages were assessed by the jury at only 24 dollars, another at one dollar, and the rest at one cent with costs of suit in each case. Those verdicts are said to have been against persons who are either insolvent, or have left the territory.—The Gazette says, the fees of the officers in all these suits (and upwards of 100 more pending) must amount to several thousand dollars; and queries, who is to pay them? Are the United States to pay the piper?

Milledgeville, Geo. Oct. 13.

**Triumph of Justice.**—The Mandamus Nisi, has been sustained by the court. The Mandamus Peremptory has been issued, and served on Mr. Whitaker, who promptly yielded to its requisitions. Col. Hammond is in possession of his rights as secretary of state; and the constitution and laws have been rescued from the grasp of usurpation.

New York, Oct. 18.

**Good News.**—By the schooner Neptune, that arrived yesterday in 10 days from Havana, we have received accounts to the 15th instant, which state that the brig of war Hyena, schooner Diana, six gun boats, and several transports, with 500 troops on board, were about to sail to destroy the piratical establishments at Cayo Romano and Cape San Antonio. A detachment of cavalry was to go by land for the same purpose. The Spanish authorities, and all the merchants at Havana, had heartily engaged in the enterprise, and were determined to break up the nest of sea robbers that infest the coast, and seek shelter in the bays and creeks of that island.

The United States ship Peacock had taken five piratical vessels, three of which she burnt; one had arrived at Havana, and the other had not yet been heard of. Twenty-five of the crews were made prisoners, the rest

escaped to the shore and took to the woods.

Providence, R. I. Oct. 16.

The vegetating and ripening season of the present year has been long, and of course unusually productive, in the middle and eastern states. We have had about six months of warm growing weather, and it is still mild and pleasant almost as summer. The consequence of this peculiar clemency has been the perfection of some southern plants in our northern clime, and the production of many double crops. In 1816, when we were visited with frost every month in the year, it could hardly have been anticipated, that cotton would have been raised, and a double crop of Indian corn gathered, in 22—and yet such is the fact; these phenomena have occurred in many of the middle and eastern states; and in this town, cotton has grown to maturity, and corn has been produced from seed which ripened the present season. A quantity of green corn was gathered in the garden of Mr. Daniel Field, in this town, last week, the seed of which was grown the present season, and was planted on the 20th of July last.

Charleston, (S. C.)

Ten mails are due from the north this morning. The Post-master at Georgetown writes that he is uncertain when the roads will be passable, as no hands can be gotten to clear away the obstructions in them, all the negroes in the country round being engaged in repairing private damages on plantations, &c. The road for forty miles beyond Georgetown to the north is covered with fallen trees.

From the Free American.

#### A LAW CASE.

The rights of the Ladies protected; bad husbands look out for equals.

At the sessions in the county of Gloucester, N. J. October 5, 1822, Elijah Wilson was charged with having committed an assault and battery on his wife, to which he pleaded not guilty.—It appeared on the trial that he had been in the disgraceful practice of kicking and cuffing his wife—and that in the late instance he had cut a whip, and whipped her very severely. After hearing the evidence the jury returned with a verdict, guilty; upon which the court, considering the offence a disgraceful and unlawful act, sentenced him to hard labor in the state prison for one year, and to stand committed until costs of prosecution were paid. The sentence of the court has met with the approbation of the ladies in general; and as our courts, and especially the bar, are governed pretty much by precedent, they hope that should the like offence ever again occur in the state, the precedent may be strictly followed by the respective courts.—but they also hope, for the honor and dignity of the state in general and the male sex particularly, that it may not again occur.

#### A FRIEND TO THE FAIR SEX.

#### THE PANTHER STORY.

Providence, (R. I.) Oct. 10.

When, a few days ago, it was stated in a Connecticut paper, that a boy, in Western in this state, had shot a very large panther, we did not believe the statement, because it appeared altogether improbable, that any animal of that species existed in this part of the country. A person, however, from Hopkinton, has fully confirmed the material facts of the statement, and his account may be relied on.

Some months ago, this person says, the people near the line of North Stonington and Voluntown, Conn. missed many of their sheep, and could not then account for their disappearance. About the same time, the dogs of the neighborhood started a wild animal in a deep swamp, but could not be prevailed upon to follow, and the men could not get sight of him.

On the third of September, a little before sunset, Samuel Allen, a boy 13 or 14 years old, son of Mr. Joshua Allen, who rents one of governor Thurston's farms in Hopkinton, observed that his little dog had driven some animal into a tree in a thicket, about a fourth of a mile from the house. He went to the house and took down his father's gun, which was already loaded with shot, and with an axe, went to the spot. When he had got within about 30 feet of the tree he saw a large animal in it, about the same distance from the ground. The creature was so large, that the boy concluded to put a bullet into his gun. While he did this the animal growled dreadfully, and flourished his tail. He endeavored to take aim; but the gun being too heavy, he went and cut a forked stake, which he stuck into the ground to rest on. Then taking very careful sight, he fired. The monster fell to the ground mortally wounded, and

the boy ran to him and knocked him on the head with the back of his axe. The bullet, it seems, went through his breast obliquely, so near the heart as to pierce the pericardium in two places. This animal was so heavy, that the boy could not move him, and went home, where he found his father, who had been away that afternoon.—He told him he believed he had killed the devil. The next morning he went with a yoke of oxen and drew him out of the thicket. He weighed 144 pounds—was 7 feet 10 inches from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, and as broad across the breast as a horse. His skin was very carefully taken off, cured and stuffed; and will be exhibited at the Pawtucket Fair, next week. While he was in Hopkinton, it is supposed he destroyed fifteen or twenty sheep. The bones of some were found in his stomach.

The Editor of the New York Advocate, has been appointed corresponding secretary of a society of Jews, established on the European Continent, who it seems contemplates a removal to this country. They complain that they are denied under foreign governments, the enjoyment of their civil rights and privileges.—They are preyed upon by the tyrants of Europe, and they wish to establish themselves under the auspices of a government, where they may enjoy liberty and civil right. To what may this movement tend?—The editor of the New York Advocate was, we believe, more than two years ago in treaty for Grand Island, situated within the limits of New York, which he wished as agent for that society, to purchase from the government of that state. The legislature at that time rejected the prayer of the petition, and whether any ulterior measures are adopted, we are not informed. But it is highly probable that these great capitalists will endeavour to secure a residence in this country, and bring with them those immense resources that have been so often loaned to monarchs, and supplied the sinews of war, bloodshed and conflagration. Here they will enjoy the rights of freemen, both civil and religious, command their own resources, and enjoy their own peculiar habits unmolested.—There is a time when the various tribes of Israel are to be assembled together. Amidst the revolutions now shaking the repose of the earth in which we live, the calling in of the Jews is expressly foretold, and perhaps this may be preliminary to the accomplishment of the Divine prophecy. Balt. Morn. Chron.

It was said of Boulter (a highwayman) that one day riding on horseback on the high road, he met a young woman who was weeping and who appeared to be in great distress. Touched with compassion, he asked what was the cause of her affliction; when she told him, without knowing who he was, that a creditor, attended by a bailiff, had gone to a house which she pointed out, and had threatened to take her husband to prison for a debt of thirty guineas. Boulter gave her the thirty guineas, telling her to go and pay the debt, and set her husband at liberty, and she ran off, loading the honest gentleman with benedictions.—Boulter, in the meantime, waited on the road till he saw the creditor come out; he then attacked him, and took back the thirty guineas, besides every thing else he had about him.—Memoirs of a traveller now in retirement.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, formerly a merchant, to his friend in town.

I was not a little surprised the other day when at your store, at noticing the number of applications you had from the ladies for samples of the different pieces of goods, and now and then the servants would call with their mistress's compliments and request you to send three or four pieces of calico for her to look at. Thinks I, how easy would it be for the servant to cut off a dress, and neither you nor the mistress ever be the wiser by it. In a few minutes comes in another, saying, her mistress requests you to send your box of ribbons. This you appeared unwilling to do, but could not refuse, notwithstanding there were many pieces cut, and half a dozen yards might be taken from each piece by the servant and you would know no better. Before the ribbons were returned, you had half a dozen applications for them, and the customers went to look for them at some other store. Thinks I, whilst you was counting the number of pieces of ribbon, making a memorandum of them, counting them again on their return, giving samples of goods, sending pieces and having them returned, you might have sold ten times the amount

to customers that were then waiting to buy. This I learnt was the custom in your place, and that when the ladies wanted goods they sent to the different stores and compared the goods together at home, to see who sells the cheapest. I was of opinion that you certainly was more good natured than the other merchants. I left your store and went into another, when in comes a servant and says, mistress wants a sample of all your muslins, and a dozen samples of calico, with a few samples of your finest bombazets. The young man went reluctantly to work, and must in cutting the different patterns have spoiled a yard and a half, and lost the sale of twenty dollars worth of goods by not attending to customers that came in and waited some time; but the young man had detained the servant too long, and was fearful he might be censured for not treating the message received with more promptness, and continued sampling till away went his customers.

Now, my friend, I am more experienced than you are, and will advise you to sell your goods in your own store, as that is the proper place, and refuse every application to send goods out to look at. Every person can have a better choice there than by seeing samples, and you will do business with much more ease to yourself and much more accuracy. But if the present custom prevails, your goods will always be defaced, and you must lose at least half a yard in each piece by sending samples; and I assure you I never could consent to be a merchant in Hillsborough, if I had to submit to such a course of business.

#### MARRIED.

On the 10th inst. at the house of Mr. Jesse Dickens, in Person county, by the Rev. Charles L. Cooley, Mr. Samuel H. Smith to Miss Grizy P. Dickens, daughter of Jesse Dickens. In Franklin county, on the 1st inst. Mr. Benjamin M. Perry to Miss Mary P. Glenn, daughter of Gideon Glenn, esq. In Granville county, on the 23d inst. Mr. Charles D. Russell, of Louisville, to Miss Martha Robinson, of Granville county. In Wake county, on the 22d inst. Mr. Branch Walthead to Mrs. Avery of Johnston county. In Edenton, on the 19th inst. Mr. Peter P. Lawrence, esq. cashier of the Tarborough Bank, to Mrs. Martha McCotter, widow of the late maj. John McCotter, of Edenton.

#### DIED.

At Raleigh, on the 17th inst. Mrs. Phoebe H. Smith, consort of Mr. Samuel Smith, late of Newark, state of New Jersey: Also, on the evening of the same day, Miss Martha, the only daughter of Mr. Randolph Webb, of that place. At Newbern, on the 14th inst. in the 27th year of his age, Mr. John Spence West, of the house of Jarvis, West & Co. On the 8th inst. at Drummond Town, Accomack county, Va. Mr. Jas. N. Clay, a native of Granville county, in this state. At Halifax, on the 4th inst. Mrs. Williams, wife of Turner Williams. In Elizabeth-City, on the 14th inst. Mrs. Messenger, wife of Wm. Messenger. At Edenton, on the 19th inst. of the dropsy, Mrs. Margaret McDermot. In Chowan county, on the 8th inst. Mrs. Mary White, in the 99th year of her age. On the 17th inst. col. Edmond Blount, of Washington county, aged about 70 years. On the Straits in Carteret county, on the 8th inst. Mr. Samuel Leffers, sr. in the 86th year of his age. He was a citizen of that county for 36 years. In Jones county, on the 18th inst. Mrs. Mary Spight, an aged and respectable widow.

#### STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

|            | 9 o'clk. | 12 o'clk. | 3 o'clk. |
|------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| October 23 | 51       | 61        | 63       |
| 24         | 51       | 57        | 69       |
| 25         | 50       | 58        | 58       |
| 26         | 46       | 56        | 61       |
| 27         | 53       | 56        | 56       |
| 28         | 55       | 59        | 60       |
| 29         | 50       | 55        | 56       |

Hillsborough, October 28, 1822.

The Stockholders of the Union Hotel are requested to pay their last installment on each share of stock of fourteen dollars and eighty-five cents, on or before the 28th of November next.

Wm. Kirkland, President.

N. B. A general meeting of the stockholders, is requested on Wednesday of next November court, at the Union Hotel, at 12 o'clock. 42—3w

#### Orange Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Orange County Agricultural Society, will take place in Hillsborough on the first Thursday in November next; when and where it is hoped the members of the society and the friends of agriculture will attend.

Oct. 22.

41—3w

#### FALL GOODS.

J. P. SNEED & Co.

HAVE just received a general assortment of goods suitable for the season, and invite their customers and the public to give them a call. They have also received

Hogskins, and other Saddlery.

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

Oct. 23.

41—3w



## THE YELLOW LEAF.

Round flew the bowl, the laugh rose high,  
When summer's richest canopy,  
The budded boughs of emerald dye,  
Was all our shade.

So soft the air, so gay the plain,  
Though August's moon was in her wane,  
We said that summer's joyous reign  
Would never cease.

High rose the laugh, the transports swell,  
When sudden! potent as a spell!  
Detached by no rude zephyr, fell  
One yellow leaf.

The mirth was hush'd, the songster's lays  
Broke short, and back in solemn gaze  
Hung on the leaf, nor dared to raise  
One timorous lay.

Each fear'd upon his neighbour's face  
His own sad thoughts portray'd to trace,  
As the pale emblem spoke the race  
Of summer run.

It seem'd some Fairy from the skies  
Had seen our idle transport rise,  
And to unmask life's treacheries  
The warning sent.

To tell us that the scene might glow,  
But soon should fade in cheerless snow,  
To tell us that our life might know  
An autumn too.

That joys but coming sorrows speak,  
As calms precede the tempest bleak,  
That death's most certain victim's cheek  
Blithe roses paint.

Yes, in that hour, and on that day,  
Reflection sto'd my smiles away,  
And like him weeping to survey  
His myriad lands.

Methought ere many a year went round,  
Full many of us who on this ground  
Now gently tread, may far be found  
To meet again.

The young before the old may go,  
And he who hears this measure woe,  
May fall perchance the first, to show  
This moral too.

## LAFAYETTE—COL. WILLET.

From the National Advocate.

Gen. La Fayette.—Every thing relating to this patriot, cannot but be interesting to the American reader. We find him, at an advanced age, in the French legislature, supporting manfully those principles for which he contended during our revolutionary war. He has lately written an affectionate letter to an old fellow soldier, col. Marinus Willet, in which he quotes those principles for which both have successfully fought, and ends with the assurance that he hopes to visit this country, an event which will afford the highest gratification to the American people. Few men acted more conspicuous parts than gen. La Fayette and col. Willet, in the war declared for American Independence.

Revolutions have sometimes been effected by the most trivial event, and by a mere act of boldness and enthusiasm, have the liberties of a great country been achieved. The patriots of the revolution never bestowed a thought on the form of government which they were in future to adopt. The great question was independence.—Neither in the first instance did they contemplate opposing the king; they were only against lord North, and the principle of taxation, without their consent; and thus, by degrees, did providence lead them on, step by step, until the entire dissolution of all ties with the mother country, was the result.

Among the most early and undaunted partisans, we may reckon col. Willet.—He labored under great disadvantage, being the only one of his family on the whig side. When the news reached this city of the battle of Lexington, in which the first blood for independence was spilt, it was on a Sunday; the churches were open and most of the inhabitants at prayer. There is something in a first blow for a great cause, which is calculated to arouse and animate a people who had long complained of grievances, and remonstrated without effect. The blow was struck; blood had been shed; a mercenary soldiery had attacked and killed their fellow citizens; the tocsin must be sounded, yet who was to do it, and how was it to be done? Whilst thus hesitating and pausing, Willet stated that there were 500 stand of arms in the garret of the city hall, at the head of Broad street, and proposed taking them and arming the people, which was assented to.—They called on the master, and demanded the arms; he referred them to the armourer, who lived on Liberty street, which was then called Crown street. The armourer hesitated, not knowing how to act, and finally said the keys were mislaid. Thus failed, they were about giving up the project, when Willet told them that the keys were unnecessary; and supplying

himself with a broad axe, he broke open the room, took out the muskets and cartouch boxes, and gave one to each man, and finding a fire, they formed themselves in line and marched through the streets on Sunday, and went up Broadway as high as John street, where a five ball court was kept, which they entered and stacked their arms. It was then apparent that some definite line of conduct must be pursued, and something like organization take place. Accordingly the name of each person was taken down, to whom a musket was given, and the whole corps was properly officered. Willet being appointed a corporal. Although the city was perfectly tranquil, and no prospect of a contest was near, yet a step had been taken which was to be followed up, and it was agreed to divide the forces into a patrol, which was nightly to go the rounds; and the countersign, probably the first American one, was Boston.—They also formed a committee of safety and superintendence, which, in fact, took every thing into their hands, and met daily. At this period there was part of an Irish regiment stationed at N. w. York, about 500 strong, which observed these revolutionary movements with anxiety, and were not without their fears for their safety, and therefore kept in their barracks. An order arrived for these troops to sail for Boston, and the committee, which met near Coenties slip, deliberated whether they would permit them to depart armed. After much discussion, and urged by the timid inhabitants, they agreed that the soldiers might depart with their arms and accoutrements. Arrangements were made for their departure, and after they had left their barracks for the water side, to embark, some person told Willet that they were carrying off all the spare arms and accoutrements, which they were not permitted to do by the committee. He immediately ran to the foot of Broad street, and saw the battalions turning down from Wall street, in good order. In front were seven carts, containing boxes of arms and ammunition, each having a corporal's guard. The troops, with their baggage waggons, were in the rear.—When they reached the Exchange, which was at the foot of Broad street, Willet marched up alone, and seized the bridle of the first cart horse, and stopped the rest of the carts, and finally the troops.—The pause induced the major, who was a short red haired man, and who from the beginning was fearful that something would happen, to ride up and demand of Willet why he stopped the cart. Willet replied that they had no permission to carry away the spare arms, that they might freely depart with their own arms and accoutrements, but should take no more; murmurs and disapprobation prevailed. The major, who was present, remonstrated with Mr. Willet on the impropriety of his conduct, and treated him with severity, for thus attempting to provoke riot and bloodshed. Gouverneur Morris, who belonged to the committee and was decidedly of the whig party, also took part against Willet, and entreated him to permit the troops and arms to embark peaceably. Thus situated, pausing between duty and remonstrance, one of the most active of the committee came up, and hearing the merits of the dispute, told Willet he was right, and the spare arms should be retained. Thus supported, he seized the bridle of the first horse and turned the cart out of the ranks, the rest following him.

Col. Willet, though a plain man, was excellent at haranguing; he could say more in a few words to arouse and animate than any partisan officer of the day. Mounting on one of the carts, he made a speech to the people and soldiers, and he told the latter that they were about being set away to shed the blood of their brethren, and if any of them were unwilling to go, that they could leave their ranks and they would be protected. Some actually did join him, and the rest embarked peaceably.

With the arms and accoutrements thus seized, did col. Willet raise and equip the first regiment in New York, in the cause of independence.

The northern campaigns were unquestionably the most severe and trying. Compelled to be constantly on guard against the enemy and the Indians, with scanty clothing and provisions, exposed to the vicissitudes of an iron climate, the sufferings of the continental troops were extremely oppressive. Col. Willet was constantly on the frontiers engaged in almost every skirmish and action, and during the whole war he had the good fortune never to retreat

and never to have been defeated.—When our troops left Ticonderoga, he was engaged in fortifying Fort Stanwix, cutting ditches and making redoubts. He knew very little of fortifications, but was compelled to dismiss an ignorant engineer, and undertake the work himself. The men refused to labour; they contended that it was unnecessary, because when the fortifications were finished they would be abandoned like Ticonderoga, and general Burgoyne's army, which was powerful and advantageously posted, would soon occupy the fort. Colonel Willet, who always considered the war a holy one, and never despaired, continued to assure his men that Providence was with him, and drawing from his pocket a small bible, he declared to them that the destruction of Burgoyne's army was prophesied in sacred writ, and turning to the 2d chapter of Joel, he read the 20th verse, as follows:

"But I will remove far off from you the northern army, and will drive them into a land barren and desolate; with his face towards the east sea, and his hinder parts towards the utmost sea," &c. The men went to work cheerfully.

In the various skirmishes with the Indians and British, col. Willet was always aware of the powerful effect of example, and was always in front of his men waving his hat; they followed promptly.

When the sortie from Fort Stanwix was determined upon, one of the most brilliant events of the war, col. Willet, always fond of haranguing his men, and always to great effect, called them together, developed his plans, and recapitulated the cruel conduct of the British and Indians. Now my boys, said he, look the enemy right in the eye, he'll be afraid to look at you in return; reserve your fire till you come close; then give it to him; keep steady, none of you will be hurt; I'll bring you all back safe. The sortie was made in the day time, and was attended with wonderful success. The British, not dreaming of such a measure, were woefully beaten; and on their retreat across the river, they looked at the Continentals with wonder, not firing a shot at them for two hours.

But to return to La Fayette. At the battle of Monmouth, col. Willet was there by accident, and volunteered as an aid to general Scott, who commanded the infantry. In the hottest of the fight he saw La Fayette (then a very young man although a major general) ride up, and in a voice cool, steady and slow, and with as much deliberation as if nothing exciting prevailed, said, General, the enemy is making an attempt to cut off our right wing; march to its assistance with all your force.' So saying, he galloped off; being exceedingly well mounted, though always plainly dressed, and very sedate for a Frenchman. A subsequent intimacy between them took place, which at this day is not impaired; and if La Fayette carries his determination of visiting this country in effect, no citizen will meet with a reception equal to his.

Col. Willet was the first sheriff of New York, and held the office at several distinct periods, after serving at each of his four years; he was also a member of the legislature, and then mayor of the city, and in every situation exhibiting firmness, integrity and good sense. At the advanced age of 83 years, he enjoys good bodily health, a sound memory, and has no small gratification in witnessing the rising glory and eminence of our country.

But to the letter of the marquis La Fayette; we had to press colonel Willet for permission to publish it, he indulging in delicate scruples which would be in order for a young man; but every thing relating to the revolutionary war is of deep interest to the present generation, and the surviving patriots, together with every documentary evidence of their principles and services, are the property of the country.

[The letter here referred to, was published in the Recorder of the 9th instant.]

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

When we look at an immense piece of machinery, examine the complication of its respective parts, and notice the nice adaptation of the one to the other, we are led at once to an admiration of the prudence, skill and ingenuity of the artist in the construction of an engine so complicated; we are disposed to make every suitable allowance for the times indispensably necessary to set all the wheels in motion; we furthermore know that all this has been handed down to us with improvements

through a long succession of ages. Take an Indian canoe and an American seventy four for an example, and we shall see to what lengths human genius has gone already in the science of naval architecture. A principle so obvious in the natural world, many of us refuse to acknowledge in the moral. We seem to forget that man himself is but an engine in the hand of his Creator, for accomplishing the purposes of infinite wisdom. If all the good that may rationally be anticipated from religious or benevolent exertions, cannot be realized by the age in which we live; we are prone to believe that all this has been but so much time thrown away. People often exclaim, show us what benefits your Missionary Societies, your Religious Tract Societies, your Sunday Schools or your Bible Societies, have accomplished? Is not the world as wicked as it ever was? We will not on the present occasion, stop or a moment to inquire into the amount of positive evil that has been prevented by such untiring christian benevolence; it is foreign from our present purpose, nor do we know that it is a question capable of a fair, honest and impartial solution. One thing nevertheless, we do know; and that is, that all the mercies and benefits of Divine Providence will not be distributed to one generation. We are but labourers in the vineyard for a time, and we must very soon deliver over our implements of husbandry into the hands of our successors; the seed may be sown in one generation, and the next may be destined to reap the benefits from the great Lord of the harvest. Is it for us to complain that the gospel seasons do not roll their round with sufficient rapidity for our own personal gratification? Is it for the day-labourer who works upon the farm, to censure Heaven because the flowers of the tree which he has witnessed on one day, do not swell into autumnal luxuriance the next? Thompson understood the nature of the seasons better. He beautifully exclaims

"Be gracious Heaven, for now laborious man has done his part—Ye fostering breezes blow, And temper all, thou world-reviving sun."

If we should follow out this analogy, suggested by all the labours of man, we should lose our fretful impatience and cease to repine at the works of the Deity. He likewise has his particular seasons for the accomplishment of his own ends, and which as he has not revealed to us, it is worse than idle, it is even impious in us to attempt to find out. We forget in our impatience that kingdoms, and states, and empires, that generations after generations of men, are but instruments in his hands for the accomplishment of his own purposes; that all human agency, be it done by solitary individuals, by associations of individuals, or by governments, are still but instruments variously disposed and assorted for the accomplishment of the same divine purposes. That much seed has been sown by the age in which we live, is an unquestionable fact; but how near we are to the harvest time, is known only to Omniscience.

If the analogy derived from nature, if the farmer and the seasons are thought to be coerced analogies—let us resort to history, not for analogy, but fact. What is history but a record of God's moral government of the world in which we live—and what does all this open to us, but the gradual advances of light and knowledge? If Julius Caesar should wake from his sleep of ages, and inquire for the island abounding in British savages that he once conquered—he would be pointed to the towering dome of St. Pauls—the proud and stately monument, the magnificent and superb palaces reflecting the solar rays—the thunder-bearing fleets riding in every sea—he would be shown all these wonders; these are the savages Julius Caesar would then be inquiring after. But what would he say if his companion should accost him, and request this re-visitor of the earth to show imperial Rome—that proud city, that terror of the world? He would turn his eyes to the city, which he had left seated on seven hills, and behold a motley mass of his own monuments in ruins, dilapidated temples, mouldering aqueducts, triumphal arches prostrate where the serpent had slunk for protection from the persecution of man. History records all these facts; every boy at school is familiar with their recital; and yet with such an evidence of the progressive course of God's moral government before our eyes, we are gravely asked, what good benevolent exertions can accomplish?

We know that it requires some preparation of the mind, before we can yield to this principle an unqualified

assent. Many are willing to believe, that the Deity watches over the natural world, who doubt his exercise of the same superintendence over the moral; that he rolls the sun through his fiery round, and dictates the march of the seasons, and prescribes its place to every planet, and who at the same time believes, that beings, sentient, immortal, and candidates for heaven, are suffered to wander at large without his controlling influence.

From the Trenton Emporium.

## NEWSPAPERS.

It has been remarked, in regard to Newspapers, that so great is their influence, and so visible their effects in a family, that a visitor need only converse with the children, upon any general subject, to ascertain whether the daily or weekly sheet finds regular admittance there or not; so striking will be the difference on the score of intelligence, between those who have and those who have not access to this simple and economical vehicle of useful knowledge.

We recollect a circumstance, which is in a good degree illustrative of this. We were once in a public company in a neighboring town, when a conversation respecting the outlays and salaries of ministers to foreign courts came on the carpet, and a gentleman calculated that a certain diplomatic personage would receive something like \$6,000 dollars, for making a tour of a couple years to the continent.

La. (said an awkward looking young man, who sat in one corner of the room until now silent) that's a power of cash for a minister. Our parson can preach with any of them, and he'd go to the world's end for a quarter of the money!

A newspaper is a kind of perspective, within the range of which every interesting object in the animal and vegetable kingdom is brought. It brings within the vision, collected in one group, the whole variety of animated nature. Human life, in all its vicissitudes of woe and weal, passes before us; and, to brighten the dark picture of reality, Romance blends with it her softer hues; and Poetry sprinkles on its borders her delicate sun-beams.

We said newspapers were economical vehicles of useful knowledge. We repeat it; they are in every sense of the word. We have before us at this moment the New York Statesman; it contains about 20 columns of original and selected matter, besides advertisements, and costs less than 4 cents a number. Now, the matter contained in this number of the Statesman would, if printed in octavo form, and on a common sized type, make 50 pages, and be cheap at 24 cents.—So great is the difference, in price, between newspapers and books.

These things are not generally known and appreciated. Newspapers are common, therefore undervalued; they are too cheap, therefore the price is complained of by their patrons; and very frequently it happens that they are poorly conducted, because but poorly patronized.

## TO THE NEWLY MARRIED.

Be assured that no equivalent can be found for GOOD NATURE. Let the husband be sober and industrious; let the wife be chaste and frugal; by these virtues you may be preserved from some of the miseries that wait on prodigality and extravagance; but while you escape these, what will your house be without Good Nature?—Not a Home. By a Home, we understand a place where the mind can settle; where it is too much at ease to wish to rove. It is a sort of refuge, to which (when the mind is agitated abroad by vexations arising from the stupidity, negligence, insolence, or knavery of those with whom our business lies) we fly in the expectation of finding those calm pleasures, those soothing kindnesses that are the emollients and sweeteners of life.

GOOD TEMPER, is what alone can render the constant society of two people agreeable to each other. All the admonitions, therefore, I can suggest in the article of temper, may be considered in this short precept: Endeavour to make your house a home to each other.

Disinterestedness.—When Pedarettus, the Spartan, missed the honour of being elected one of the three hundred who held a distinguished rank in the city, he went home extremely well satisfied, saying, he was everjoyed to find that these were three hundred men in Sparta more honorable than himself.